

Working With PLO

Arabs Put Off Summit Talks On Uniform Peace Strategy

CAIRO, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The Arab summit conference scheduled for Sept. 3 to coordinate Arab policies for future peace negotiations has been postponed, an Arab League spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the league secretariat has advised the 20 member nations of the postponement and proposed late October as a new date for the conference.

A regular meeting of Arab foreign ministers scheduled for Sept. 1, in Cairo, is expected to make a final decision on the new date.

Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia led the drive for postponing the conference on grounds that more time was needed to coordinate the policies of the Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Support from Morocco Only 10 of the league's members supported the call for postponement in writing, the spokesman said. Five nations opposed it and four have not replied. But Morocco, which was to have been host to the September summit, agreed to go along with the 10 nations, thus establishing the

necessary 11-member majority for postponement. The question of postponing the conference has been a subject of controversy for weeks, Syria and the PLO were among the factions which opposed postponement.

Syria today dispatched Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam to Washington for talks with officials in the administration of President Ford.

Rabin Urges PLO Pact

TEL AVIV, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The time for interim agreements between Israel and the Arabs has passed and Israel should now aim at achieving overall peace settlements with its neighbors, according to Premier Yitzhak Rabin. The stage of (interim) separation agreements with the Arabs has come to an end and now Israel prefers paths that would lead to a real peace, Mr. Rabin told a group of soldiers last night. The national radio and Israel's newspapers interpreted Mr. Rabin's remarks as a rejection of troop-disengagement proposals put forward by Jordan's King Hussein and a reiteration of Mr. Rabin's stand that negotiations with Jordan must result in a single overall settlement.

Ford Urges Big Effort On Arms Pact

Kissinger Reveals His Bid to Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Kissinger's dual approach—pressing ahead with their weapons development programs and "our problem is to prevent a breakout by the Soviet Union, such that it would force us to react in kind."

"Unless we are able to persuade them not to break out in that manner," Mr. Kissinger said, "we will have increases in strategic expenses."

Mr. Kissinger's dual approach—a pledge to step up American spending on strategic arms if necessary to match the Russians and an offer to negotiate energetically—did not differ in approach from Mr. Kissinger's warning.

Little New Ground

In reviewing the world situation, Mr. Kissinger broke little new ground. He said that there would constantly be crises, such as in Cyprus, and "our attitude will be that we cannot be the world's policeman but that we will always use our influence for peace and conciliation."

On specific issues, he expressed unhappiness with the recent cuts voted by the House and by Senate and House committees on military and economic aid for South Vietnam.

"We must strengthen the ability of the peoples of Indochina to determine their own destiny," Mr. Kissinger said. "After a decade of war, and the loss of 50,000 American lives, some hesitate to give to South Vietnam—for whom the war has not yet ended—the help it so desperately needs to maintain itself as an independent nation."

"It would be tragic, it would break faith with all those Americans who have fought and died there, if we now fail to make the relatively modest effort that the administration has proposed to the Congress to enable South Vietnam to survive," he said. Mr. Kissinger was awarded the American Legion's Distinguished Public Service Award.

13 Die on Colombian Bus

NEIVA, Colombia, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Thirteen persons were killed in a bus that caught fire near here because of a short circuit, police said. Eighteen persons were injured seriously.



UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL. TURKISH TROOPS GREETED—Turkish-Cypriot children giving drinking water to the crew of a Turkish Army tank as the Turkish forces pushed across the north of Cyprus.

Cyprus Warrants Ask Arrest of 3

(Continued from Page 1)

about 180,000, about a third of the entire Greek community.

The President made it clear that he and his community were dependent on the goodwill of the Turkish armed forces after years in which the Greeks dominated the island and the Turkish minority of about 115,000. He said that he had requested the Turkish command, through the United Nations, to allow the Greeks to return to their villages and had received no answer. Another request four days ago to allow Greeks to return for at least a visit so that they could water their livestock and take some food they left in their houses had also gone unanswered, he said.

Mr. Clerides insisted that a solution to the refugee problem was a condition for his returning to peace negotiations with the Turks. He said that the problem of supplying food to the refugees was complicated by the fact that

the Turkish forces had seized most of the food reserves in the Nicosia area.

UN and Red Cross relief supplies are being distributed, but they are not enough to meet the need, he added.

The President also emphasized the economic loss that the island was undergoing with thousands

France Denies It Sent 44 Mirage Fighters to Greece

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—The French Defense Ministry today denied reports from Athens that France had delivered 44 Mirage jet fighters to Greece.

"This is not true," a ministry spokesman said. "We confirmed that France has agreed to sell some 50 Mirage F-1 aircraft to Greece, but that there would naturally be a time lag between the recent contract signing and deliveries."

Asked whether the French Air Force might have transferred some of its own Mirage jets to Greece, the spokesman replied, "Frankly, no. There is no basis for thinking that."

French officials have said the Mirage deliveries will be speeded up but probably will not begin until next year. Reports from Athens quoted on French radio cited a Greek Air Force source as saying French pilots had already flown 44 of France's latest Mirage jets to Greece.

of cattle dying for lack of water. He said also that there was a great risk of epidemics among the refugees and reported severe outbreaks of dysentery among young people because of lack of hygiene and of medical supplies.

Other equipment is also needed, such as tents and blankets, he said, pointing to a family huddled under a tree. He said the parents had complained of how their children had shivered through the night from the chill.

The secretary of state is "visibly embarrassed on the defensive... by his action, or rather his lack of diplomatic action," Le Monde said today.

Opinion also holds that Washington, in a brazen Machiavellian act, switched horses in mid-stream.

"Even the Pentagon, which had a definite preference for Greece because of its bases there, shifted during the crisis to the view that Turkey was militarily more important," Henry Brandon wrote in the Sunday Times.

The State Department contributed to the European bewilderment during the affair. One thesis last month was that the Cyprus confrontation actually had strengthened the Atlantic

News Analysis

Some Europeans See 'Touche' Lost by Kissinger on Cyprus

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Aug. 21 (DIT)—From the hero of a Middle East settlement two months ago, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is being transformed in some European opinions into a goat over Cyprus.

Last week, Le Monde of Paris labeled Cyprus "Kissinger's War." Today, both Le Monde and Le Figaro used the metaphor of the "magician who has lost his wand." The West German Die Welt spoke of rampant anti-Americanism in Greece and attributed it to the alleged pro-Turkey diplomacy followed in Washington. In London, the Sunday Telegraph blamed the State Department for Greece's withdrawal from NATO and the Sunday Times headline read, "When Kissinger Lost His Touch."

This tough European appraisal has continued despite State Department disclaimers that it was pro-Turkey or that Washington could do more than it has to stabilize the Cyprus situation. These differing analyses in Europe and America were even more in evidence during the UN Security Council's weekend debate and vote to condemn the Turkish military actions on Cyprus.

UN Debate In that debate, France took a rigidly anti-Turkey position, the French and Turkish delegates. The United States, more circumspect about offending Turkey, helped to soften the French stand in the final resolution.

While many of the charges are totally unsubstantiated (Le Monde, for example, accused Mr. Kissinger, the CIA and the Pentagon of directing the whole Cyprus scenario), it is apparent that the Kissinger reputation has been tarnished. The main criticism is that Washington could have used its influence to prevent the original invasion by Turkey, and didn't, and later could have used its influence to prevent the Geneva talks from collapsing and Turkey from resuming the fighting.

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alliance, and that the c which showed in NATO's during the Middle East war had been repaired.

That argument was dropped the two NATO countries close to war, and then G pulled out of NATO. The v and UN debate on Cyprus showed that there were se divisions among NATO members over who was to blame and to redress the situation.

Several European countries were surprised by the French stance at the UN in ing to condemn the Turks. European diplomat said he ply could not understand the French would push so against the Turks. "They c ly are for breaking the bet to Ankara," he said.

The sale of French arms Greece, long a French client not justify it, he said.

An Explanation Another European offered explanation: "The French ally felt the Turks should be allowed to get away with a deplorable behavior. In addi it is quite clear the Greeks let down by everybody, inclu their closest allies."

It was the precipitate An can abandonment of the G Cyprus cause, this analyst said, that led Defense Secre James Schlesinger to try bel ly to redress the situation day by suggesting that Tu had gone too far.

The original French resolu at the UN Security Cou sought to condemn the Tur actions on Cyprus in the strc est terms. When the French t that it lacked support, t deleted any direct reference Turkey. The final resolu denoted the "unilateral n ary action" on Cyprus. T passed 11 to 0, with the So Union, Iraq and Byelorui abstaining.

Condemnation Afterward, the Turkish de gate condemned France in a equivocal language, compar French policy in the Midd east to that of the 1968 S invasion. To that the Fr delegate responded that "Fra formally disapproves the Tur military operations" in Cyp How can our council remain different to such a situation?

Many Europeans will come that the U.S. role in the Midd east has complications: t the Europeans do not face. Was ington must worry about Sov designs in the area and i defense to that of NATO's southe flank. Some analysts here lieve that Moscow's high priority throughout the confli has been to promote a deep U Turkish rift.

But this is another example different priorities on differe sides of the Atlantic. W Washington worries about dr ing Turkey into Soviet ar the Europeans want to nout the fragile Caramanlis gov ment, bring the Greeks b into the Council of Europe, i eventually to lead into the Europe community.

Thus are the powers b choosing no sides.

Japan Is Blamed In Seoul Killing

SEOUL, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Premier Kim Jong Pil said tonight that Japan bears moral or legal responsibility for Thu day's assassination attempt on President Chung Hee Park by Korean who had been living in Japan, an attempt in which President's wife was fatally shot.

In a televised speech, Mr. Pi said: "There is talk [in Japan] about whether Japan is legal or politically responsible... It is not a matter to be waver claim that there is no responsibility legally or morally."

Earlier today, President Pa refused the mass resignation t the 40 top aides offered a recognition of collective responsibility for the assassination attempt—but accepted the resignation of the home minister, at of the security chief.

'Good Partner' for U.S., World, Says Ford

Rockefeller Nominated to Vice-Presidency

(Continued from Page 1)

before Republicans in this country and extolling him. It won't go over."

However, Sen. Goldwater and other conservative Republican legislators sent word while Mr. Ford was pondering his choice that Mr. Rockefeller would be acceptable.

Later, Mr. Rockefeller said on Capitol Hill that he believes President Ford has "every intention" of seeking election in 1976 to a full four-year term. "That was my impression, that's what I urged, that's my assumption," he said.

In his pre-nomination talks with the President, Mr. Rockefeller said, the matter of 1976 came up and Mr. Ford "talked about himself and not about me."

He said: "It would be fair to

assume that as President of the United States, he's bound to be a candidate, and I wholeheartedly support his candidacy."

In the televised introduction, the President said picking the nominee had been "a tough call for a tough job."

Mr. Ford said that "after a long and very thoughtful process, I have made the choice; and that choice is Nelson Rockefeller of New York State."

With Mr. Rockefeller standing alongside, the President referred to him as "a person whose long record of accomplishment in the government and outside is well known."

Home, Abroad

"He comes from a family that has long been associated with the building of a better America, a family that has contributed significantly to many accomplishments both at home and abroad for the American people..."

In response, Mr. Rockefeller said that his selection by the President "makes me very humble and added:

"If I'm confirmed, it will be my great honor to serve you and through you to serve all the people of this great country."

"As you pointed out in your moving message to the Congress, these are very serious times. They are times... that require the closest cooperation between the Congress of the United States and the executive branch of government. They also require the dedication of every American to our common national interest."

"Through your dedication and your openness, [you] have already reawakened faith and hope, and under your leadership we the people and we as a nation have the will and the determination and the capability to overcome the hard realities of our time. I'm optimistic about the long-term future."

That brief allusion to the Watergate scandal was the only hint of the unprecedented events that led to the installation of a new President and nomination

of a new Vice-President—neither of them elected. Both were nominated under provisions of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution.

Both houses of Congress must confirm Mr. Rockefeller's nomination by a simple majority.

As part of the close scrutiny he must undergo, the Senate Rules Committee chairman, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., said he was writing to Attorney General William French Smith to ask for an FBI investigation of Mr. Rockefeller. He also is asking the Library of Congress to gather a complete file of the former governor's speeches and of articles written about him.

Sen. Cannon said the nominee will be asked to submit his income-tax returns to the committee and to authorize the panel to obtain his medical records.

The rules panel chairman said that one of the committee's biggest problems will be to determine if Mr. Rockefeller's financial holdings would involve any conflict of interest with his new job.

In the House, the Judiciary Committee—which conducted an extensive investigation in to grounds for Mr. Nixon's impeachment—will look into Mr. Rockefeller's background.

House Impeachment Proceedings End With Judiciary Unit Report

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The House officially ended the impeachment proceedings today by accepting the Judiciary Committee's report but taking no stand on the conclusion that former President Richard Nixon should have been ousted from office.

Chairman Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., who led his 38-member committee and 100-member staff through nearly 10 months of investigation, ended his panel's work with an announcement on the floor.

"Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged report pursuant to House Resolution 808," he said. Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., said, "The report will be referred to the calendar and ordered to be printed."

With that bit of formality, the impeachment proceedings against Mr. Nixon were ended. The report, which accused Mr. Nixon of lying, violating laws or causing them to be violated and subverting the Constitution, became a part of history and a prelude for any future presidential impeachment.

Although the House intentionally avoided a vote expressing a sentiment of impeachment, a resolution to accept the report by Democratic leader Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, was accepted, 412-3.

The resolution cited the chronology of the panel's official actions, including its votes on three articles of impeachment, July 27, 29 and 30, and Mr. Nixon's Aug. 9 resignation, which made further impeachment proceedings moot.

The resolution said the House accepts the report and "commends the chairman and other members of the Committee on the Judiciary for their conscientious and capable efforts in carrying out the committee's responsibilities under House Resolution 808."

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Found Offices Congress

Agency Is Asked for Minorities

thaniel Sheppard Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The Congressional Office of Management and Organization is being asked to conduct a study of the agency's effectiveness in dealing with minorities.

The study is being requested by the House of Representatives, which has a long history of supporting minority groups.

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17-year-old Susan Ford unpacking a dress while moving into the White House.

The First Family Moves Into the White House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The Gerald R. Ford family, which includes the President, the First Lady, a daughter, Susan, three sons, Steve, Jack and Mike, Mike's wife, Gayle, and a Siamese cat, Shan, moved into the White House yesterday.

Only Susan, 17, Steve, 18, and Shan, age unknown, were around to oversee the packing cases loaded and moved in government trucks from the

Ford home in Alexandria, Va., to their new home.

The President and Mrs. Ford moved the move, being in Chicago, where he addressed the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention.

Moved in were cartons of house plants marked "potterium," others marked "First Lady's bedroom—fragile." There were chests of drawers, books, the

Fords' clothing, and their king-size bed of twin mattresses and springs with a common headboard. The bed went straight to the bedroom previously occupied by Mrs. Nixon. The adjoining bedroom, used by Richard Nixon, will become a multi-purpose room in which the Fords may watch television or the President may work out on his recently-purchased exercise equipment.

Would Cut Family's Yearly Costs to \$1,000

House Unit Aims Draft Health Insurance Bill

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday released a draft outline of a health insurance bill that would limit an average family's medical costs to \$1,000 a year in 1976.

An amalgamation of several bills before Congress, the draft was prepared over the weekend by committee staff members and experts from the Ford administration. It will form the basis of discussions all week by committee members, who hope to draw up a bill this week.

Frank Carlucci, under secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said the administration approved the plan in general although it had reservations about some parts.

Rep. James Conaway, D-Calif., who is a co-sponsor of the "cradle-to-grave" health insurance plan supported by labor, said he could vote for the draft plan if it contained controls on insurance companies and doctors.

Disagreement on Costs
The committee staff estimated the added cost to the government at \$7.3 billion a year but administration experts said they

could be as little as \$5 billion to \$5.5 billion.

The draft plan resembles a bill submitted in February by former President Richard Nixon. But it provides for lower cost sharing of medical bills and tougher cost controls on doctors and hospitals.

It gives the private health insurance industry a major role, allowing the industry to write the basic coverage that every employee must supply to his workers. Other bills would have either eliminated the insurance industry, or, as in a measure sponsored by Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., reduced them to a subsidiary role.

Regulation by States
The insurance industry, however, would be regulated by the states under federal guidelines.

And the companies would have to pay 90 cents of every premium dollar in benefits—a restriction that some companies indicated could kill their profits.

Employers and workers would share the premium costs of the basic health insurance policy, estimated at \$220 a year for single person and \$450 a year for a family.

Only 300 Attend Convention Of a Top U.S. Rights Group

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, beset by financial problems, has ended its 17th annual convention, which drew no more than 300 persons.

A march and rally at Independence Hall scheduled Saturday were canceled, although the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, who succeeded the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as president of the organization, was to deliver a "black declaration of independence."

Once one of the most powerful civil rights organizations in the nation, the group opened its convention last week with great fanfare. Organizers said that they expected more than 2,000 delegates.

Moved to a Church
SCLC is the largest and most vibrant organization working at

the grass roots level and seeking to bring about justice for all," Mr. Abernathy said at a news conference.

But then an awards dinner scheduled in the main ballroom of a downtown hotel was transferred to a small black church in west Philadelphia. Advance ticket sales numbered 16 and only 300 persons attended the dinner.

Other workshops at the convention drew no more than 100 persons at a time.

In an interview, Mr. Abernathy talked about changing attitudes and values of black Americans. He said that those changes were responsible for reducing the strength of his and other traditional civil rights groups.

Almost in the Black

"We have been in existence for 17 years and have been broke 16," he said, smiling. But then he added that his organization had recently all but come out of the red.

Asked about the small turnout at the convention, Mr. Abernathy said, "Times have changed."

"People are complacent now, and things have to get worse before they get aroused," he said.

He cited gains made by Dr. King and other civil rights leaders and organizations in the 1950s and 1960s and said that some people were now reluctant to get involved for fear of losing what they had gained. Others, he added, "feel they've got little during the decade of civil rights struggle and have given up."

"But they ought not to forget the bridge Martin crossed," he said. "Black America owes it to Martin to keep his dream alive."

Women's Equality Day

Is Voted by House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The House yesterday accepted by voice vote the contention that "the women of the United States have been treated as second-class citizens" and it approved a resolution that would designate Aug. 26 each year as Women's Equality Day.

The measure, introduced by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., was sent to the Senate.

There was no debate on the measure.

It would cover hospital and doctor bills, 100 days in a skilled nursing home, prescription drugs, blood transfusion, medical devices, 100 home health-care visits, laboratory and X-ray services, physical therapy, podiatrists, some preventive care and limited mental health care.

Cost sharing would include a deductible (to be paid by the individual) of \$150 a person, with a limit of three deductibles for a family, and payment of 25 percent of each bill. There would be a separate \$50 deductible for drugs.

Top Cost \$1,000
The maximum amount of cost sharing for a family, however, would be \$1,000 a year.

Once the total of medical bills reached \$6,000 in a year, the "catastrophic plan" would take effect. This would be financed by a payroll tax paid jointly by employers and workers on the first \$20,000 of a family's income.

In an effort to make sure that all workers agree to buy health insurance, the committee drafters made participation in the basic plan a requirement for catastrophic coverage.

The committee staff estimated cost of catastrophic coverage at \$7 billion a year, with three-fourths paid by employers and one-fourth by the workers.

Mr. Carlucci said the administration opposed the payroll tax, but other sources reported that the Senate's Carter, Weinberger and President Ford agreed last week not to make an issue of it.

The poor and anyone else not in the basic plan or in Medicare would be covered by a state-run alternate plan offering the same benefits. The premiums for the poor would be covered by federal and state funds, and would replace Medicaid.

Capitol Hill Votes 2 Bills for Unit to Monitor Economy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The Senate and House passed yesterday slightly differing versions of legislation that would create a federal "watchdog" group to help President Ford monitor the national economy.

Neither bill gives the President the authority to institute wage and price controls, power that Mr. Ford has said he does not want. Rather, the measures would create an agency to help him "monitor" pressure by critics—labor and management into exercising restraint in seeking increases in wages and prices.

In the Senate, Sen. Adlai Stevenson III, D-Ill., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., failed to win passage of their amendments that would have given the group authority to order cooling-off periods before increases could go into effect.

The Senate voted 83-3, to establish a group called the Council on Wage and Price Stability. It would have 12 members—eight appointed by the President from senior government officials—and would continue in office until Aug. 15, 1975.

The House voted 379-23, to set up a unit called the Council of Living Task Force, which would have 10 members and continue to operate until June 30, 1976. Rapid action on resolving the bills' differences is expected.

3 French Climbers Die

BRIANCON, France, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Three French mountain climbers fell to their deaths when caught in a hailstorm on Mount Viso near here yesterday. The accident brought to 73 the number of climbers killed in the French Alps this year.

Vexing Question Over Number Affected

Amnesty Issue Keeps Alive U.S. Antagonisms

By Paul L. Montgomery

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Twenty months after American troops stopped fighting in Vietnam, the issue of what to do about the tens of thousands of young men who avoided military service remains a bitterly divisive one.

In congressional hearings, presidential news conferences and other public forums, the issues involved in granting amnesty to deserters and draft-evaders, or punishing them, have kept alive the domestic antagonisms aroused by the war itself.

President Ford told a Veterans of Foreign Wars convention in Chicago yesterday that he had ordered a review of the question. He did not indicate how he would resolve it. But he did say that he would "throw the weight of my presidency into the scales of justice on the side of leniency."

One vexing question in the amnesty issue is how many men would be affected if it were granted. In his speech, President Ford cited "some 50,000 of our countrymen convicted, charged, under investigation or still sought for violations of the Selective Service Act or the Uniform Code of Military Justice."

That figure would include 28,661 listed by the Defense Department as deserters from the armed forces from July 1, 1966, to Dec. 31, 1973, and still "at large." It would also include 4,400 men listed by the Justice Department as fugitives from indictments for violation of the draft laws. Presumably, the balance of the 50,000 would include 9,167 persons convicted of violations during the war, and others whose cases are pending.

The total, however, is drawn from a much larger number of cases. The Defense Department, for example, says that from July 1, 1960, to Dec. 31, 1973, there were 503,926 "incidents of desertion" defined as absence without leave for 30 days or more.

In the case of draft-law violations, the Selective Service system reported that from 1963 through 1973 there were 191,840 cases of men failing to respond to directives from draft boards. However, 80 per cent of the group did respond when given second or third notices. The Justice Department prosecuted 9,118 violators, and indictments were dismissed against 10,153 others; 4,400 were indicted and fled.

The Defense Department says that 2,099 of its 28,661 "at large" cases are known to be outside the United States, primarily in Canada and Sweden. The Justice Department estimates that, of its 4,400 fugitives, 2,400 are out of the country.

Proponents of amnesty give much higher figures for the numbers of men in exile or hiding

because of desertion or draft-law violations, and it seems clear that during the Vietnam war officials tended to minimize the numbers in an effort to show that the war was not unpopular. Estimates of fugitives by pro-amnesty groups have run as high as 100,000. Some say that there are as many as 50,000 deserters and war-resisters in Canada alone.

The maximum penalty under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for desertion with intent to avoid hazardous duty or to shirk important service is five years at hard labor, total forfeiture of pay and a dishonorable discharge. With mitigating circumstances, such as family or financial problems, a dishonorable discharge may be the only penalty.

For violations of the Selective Service Act, the maximum pen-

alty is five years in prison. However, probation—usually with a requirement for alternate service such as hospital or forestry work—is often given. In 1972 of 1,643 convictions, 1,178 defendants were granted probation. The average prison penalty for the rest of the cases that year was 22.1 months.

Arguments for amnesty are generally that war resisters were guilty only of premature morality in opposing a war that the country later rejected. Some draft resisters have said that they could not accept conditional amnesty because it would be an admission that they had done something wrong in refusing to participate in an immoral war.

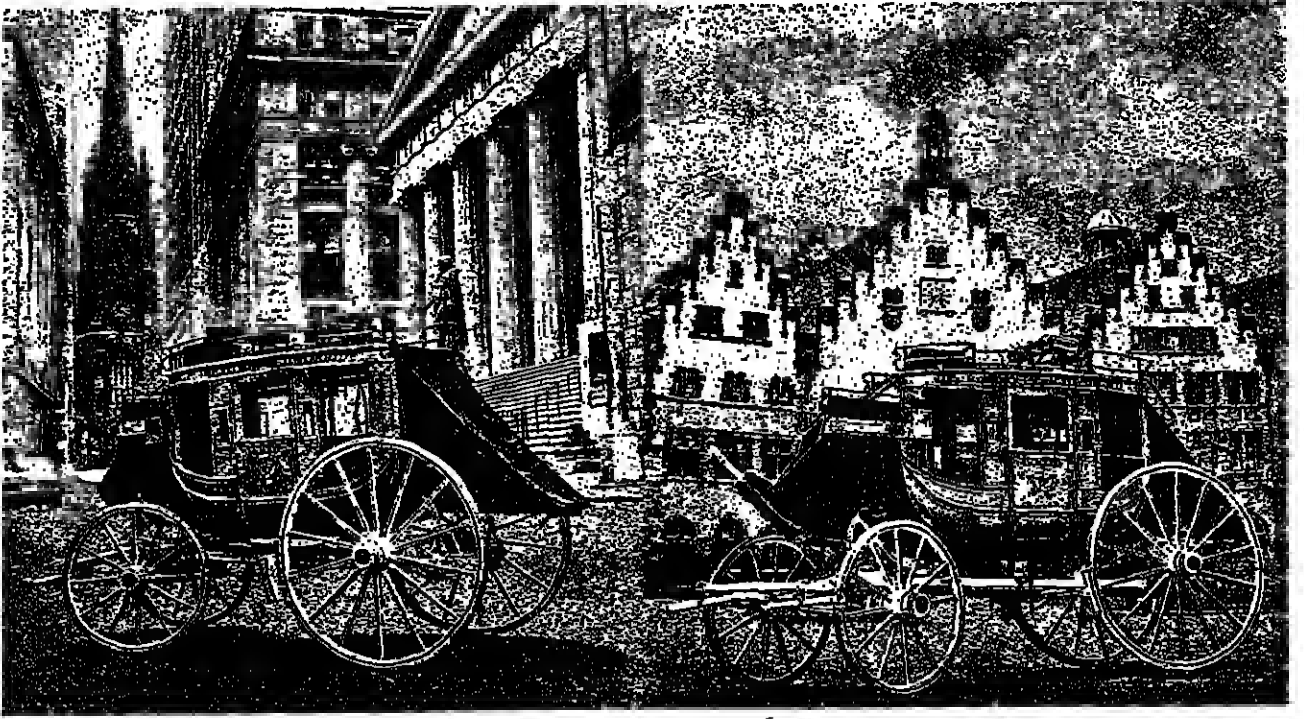
Opponents say that to pardon offenders would dishonor those who fought in the war, and were wounded or killed in obeying the law.



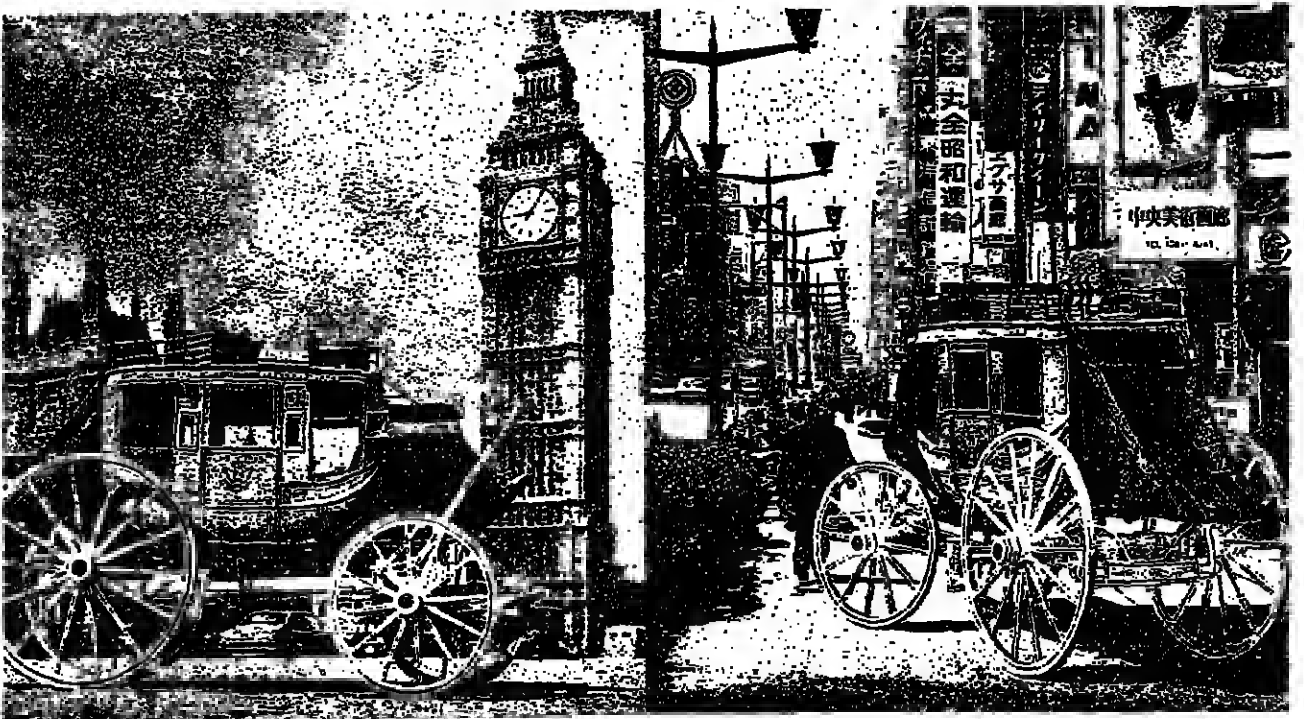
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The Vice-Presidential Nominee's Rich and Varied Background

By Stephen Isaacs

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI)—An Adolph Hitler-like figure, the president's pick for the vice-presidential slot, has a background that is nearly as colorful as the man he is to replace. His drive and energy, his fact that he turned 66 months and that he has faced political disappointment, shape nowhere is the former New York governor's determination and enthusiasm more evident than in his overcoming of handicaps that he is especially a for a politician: He has a reading problem, dyslexia, has memorized the main points of every speech he has given, and he has delivered many.

His most Rockefeller have been a life of business and industry, Nelson Rockefeller died in his thirties to use the name and position to encourage government service.

Wealthy, Naive

Rockefeller was the wealthy man in the history of America to seek public office, and at the time, was politically naive. Rockefeller's paternal grandfather, John D. Rockefeller, was one of the first billionaires in America, and, employing the ruthless business ethics of the time, turned a monopoly.

Rockefeller's maternal grandfather, for whom he is named, was a powerful Rhode Island politician and a governor of New York State almost 15 years, from 1958 to 1973. Mr. Rockefeller shed his liberal values, developed considerable political skill and dominated the state's politics. His business remained undiminished whether it was directed toward a program for the establishment of underground bomb lines, civil rights legislation or, more recently, mandatory imprisonment sentences for peddlers and purging cheats in the welfare rolls.

Mr. Rockefeller got his start in government affairs when President Franklin Roosevelt named him coordinator of inter-American affairs in 1940. He helped formulate the Good Neighbor Policy, which sought to im-

prove U.S. relations with Latin America, and also used the post to try to oust Nazis and Nazi sympathizers from South America.

For nine months, in 1944-45, he was the assistant secretary of state for American republic affairs.

Then, in 1950, President Harry Truman named him to chair the new International Development Advisory Board.

When Dwight Eisenhower became president in 1953, he named Mr. Rockefeller to chair an advisory committee on government organization. One of the committee's proposals was for the creation of the new cabinet Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and Mr. Rockefeller was appointed as the new department's under secretary, a post he held until 1954.

In 1954, President Eisenhower named Mr. Rockefeller as special assistant for foreign affairs, a job that lasted three years.

When Mr. Rockefeller left the government, he set up a Special Studies Project to examine national goals and hired as its director a Harvard professor named Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger later became a foreign policy adviser to Mr. Rockefeller when the multimillionaire was governor, and it was largely on the advice of Mr. Rockefeller that President Richard Nixon selected Mr. Kissinger in 1969 for a post in his administration. Personal feuds with Mr. Nixon kept the governor from getting a cabinet post under the former President.

For years after Mr. Kissinger joined the Nixon administration, it was a running joke in New York State that he was "only on loan from Rockefeller."

The two have remained close friends. Mr. Rockefeller announced Mr. Kissinger's marriage to a Rockefeller aide, the former Nancy Maginnis, and he also hosted the wedding party at his Pocantico Hills estate in New York.

Startling Entrance

Mr. Rockefeller's entrance into elective politics was startling. In 1958, on the advice of state party leaders, Mr. Rockefeller entered the race and won the New York

State Republican gubernatorial nomination. As an underdog in the election, he went on to overwhelm his Democratic opponent, incumbent Averell Harriman, by a 573,000-vote plurality. It was then that he first showed his enthusiasm for campaigning.

He won three subsequent gubernatorial elections, the last of which, in 1970, was by a 730,000-vote plurality, over former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg.

Mr. Rockefeller was an imposing governor. He manipulated the legislature—whether it was Republican, as it usually was, or Democratic, as it once was—as if it were a personal fiefdom.

Early Years

In the early years of his tenure, he espoused civil liberties and "liberal" causes, mixing his idealism with an increasingly pragmatic approach to politics.

His public-works projects bought him the loyalty of the state's unions. He took their support away from the Democratic party with such projects as his billion-dollar State Office Mail in Albany and other expensive construction programs.

Mr. Rockefeller was generally considered an imaginative and tough administrator and the state government was remarkably free from scandal during his stewardship.

While Mr. Rockefeller ran his first campaign on the premise that state financing should be on a pay-as-you-go basis, he reneged



Nelson Rockefeller

on that pledge while in office. The state debt totaled \$12 billion when he took office in 1959. When he resigned the governorship last December, it totaled \$10.1 billion.

Despite campaign pledges to the contrary, Mr. Rockefeller constantly raised taxes, and per capita state tax collection during his 15 years as governor went from \$94 to \$460. Mr. Rockefeller raised taxes in eight of his 15

legislative sessions, and the state budget more than quadrupled during his tenure.

Mr. Rockefeller, in the process, was in effect the author of the revenue-sharing concept.

He pushed through tough civil rights and housing laws, and created the world's largest university system, the State University of New York, which went from 38,000 students on 28 campuses in 1958 to 266,000 students on 72 campuses now.

Long a patron of the arts, Mr. Rockefeller created the first state council on the arts in America and pushed the Lincoln Center project in New York City.

While Mr. Rockefeller dominated New York State politics, he failed in his attempts to be president of the United States.

1960 Bid

He tried first in 1960, at the age of 52, just two years after his upset victory over Mr. Harriman. Mr. Rockefeller seemed to be the up-and-coming Republican, cut in the "moderate" Eisenhower mold.

But in his trips around the country, he found that there was little support for him and much for the then-Vice-President, Richard Nixon.

The governor said he would not run, and later naively hoped to be drafted for the nomination. Soon, he was assailing Mr. Nixon and made his showdown on the Republican platform, which he missed was not strong enough

on the issues of national defense or civil rights, among other things.

To avert a convention-floor fight, Mr. Nixon met with Mr. Rockefeller and accepted the New York governor's platform changes in return for an end to Mr. Rockefeller's opposition.

Their platform agreement, which was attacked at the convention by the leader of the Republican conservative bloc, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona—came to be known as the Pact of Fifth Avenue, because it was negotiated in Mr. Rockefeller's Fifth Avenue apartment in New York.

In 1964 Mr. Rockefeller tried again, but his 1961 divorce from Mary Toohunter Clark, after 21 years of marriage, and his marriage to a divorcee, Margaretta "Happy" Pittler Murphy, soon afterward, had a devastating impact on his candidacy.

At the convention, "liberal" Mr. Rockefeller was rejected by delegates lined up by the forces of Sen. Goldwater, who became the Republican presidential nominee.

In 1968, Mr. Rockefeller made another bid, but again he had been outmaneuvered by Mr. Nixon, who had been pouncing the campaign trail for the Republican party for several years.

Mr. Rockefeller's aides say he has been determined to gain more national Republican party

support, thus his policy changes in recent years. He had criticized Sen. Goldwater's disdain of welfare cheats, but then moved against them in New York State.

In the last two years of his governorship, Mr. Rockefeller began to feel that the liberal ideology of spending to alleviate problems was not working.

His change of attitude was shown in the drug bill he pushed through the legislature a year ago, which made life sentences mandatory for drug pushers; in his support of conservative Rep. Charles Sandman in New Jersey's gubernatorial contest in 1973; and in his order to state police to storm Attica Prison when inmates took hostages there in 1971. Forty-two persons died in the assault.

Mr. Rockefeller quit as the nation's senior governor last December. He left, he said, to devote full time to his Commission on Critical Choices for America, an organization designed for the study of problems facing the nation.

He tried to get funding from the government, as well as from the family fortune, for the commission, but gave up when critics charged that it was a front for Mr. Rockefeller's fourth bid for the presidency.

7 Children

Of Mr. Rockefeller's seven children, six are still alive. Michael, one of five from his first marriage, was lost and presumed dead in New Guinea in 1961. He

has two children from his second marriage.

He has three principal residences: the Fifth Avenue apartment, the 3,000-acre family compound at Pocantico Hills, 30 miles up the Hudson River from New York City, and one at Seal Harbor, Maine, where he did much of his growing up. He also owns a house on Foxhall Road in Washington, D.C.

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What He Said on...

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Following is a selection of quotations from speeches, writings and interviews of Nelson Rockefeller on various subjects in recent years.

Richard Nixon and Watergate

We need this man of action, this man of accomplishment, this man of experience, this man of courage. We need this man of faith America. (Nominating President Nixon for a second term, Aug. 22, 1972.)

Maybe this is like the Old Testament. It was visited upon us and maybe we're going to benefit from it. (July 17, 1973.)

These scandals are not the scandals of a party, they're scandals, ailing to individuals. (Sept. 28, 1973.)

Let's face it, Watergate is a tragedy. But everyone is entitled to a fair trial, and that applies to the President of the United States, too. (March 30, 1974.)

There is evidence of a really serious situation as far as the moral of the administration is concerned. (May 10, 1974.)

The tragedy of the past two years has ended, a tragedy that overshadowed the positive achievements of the Nixon administration, particularly those achievements in pursuit of world peace which unapologetically attained greatness. (Aug. 9, 1974.)

National Life

There is nothing wrong with America that courage, dedication and love cannot conquer. There is nothing wrong with America that we don't have the human and natural resources to overcome. (Jan. 6, 1971.)

We are living in one of the most exciting periods in the history of the world. I am tremendously optimistic about the future and possibilities growing out of these new circumstances. (Feb. 21, 1971.)

National Priorities

There is no doubt that many expensive national projects may add our prestige or serve science. But none of them must take precedence over human needs. As long as Congress does not revise priorities, our crisis is not just material, it is a crisis of the spirit. (Feb. 24, 1971.)

Foreign Policy

American foreign policy has become identified with military war—yet, in reality, we no longer have the absolute strategic war we had after World War II. We might as well be frank about it. We are overcommitted. (June 28, 1968.)

In the enthusiasm to encourage détente—and I'm for it—I have felt that some of the longer-range security problems are being ignored. (Feb. 26, 1974.)

Middle East

The United States must make it clear beyond doubt, to the nations of the world that we will not permit Israel to be vanquished. It shall be at her side as long as we are needed. (Sept. 3, 1970.)

Southeast Asia

The Communist Viet Cong guerrillas must be defeated. Winning the fight for freedom in Vietnam is essential to the survival of all. (1964.)

There can be no purely military solution. (May 1, 1968.)

To put it simply, we are involved in a war that no one wants, it is no one's business, and that everyone prays can be ended. (May 12, 1970.)

Blacks

We've got to change people's point of view. We're all children of God, and we've got to reach out a hand to give positive help to people who have been discriminated against for a hundred years. (Resigning from a private club that did not accept black members, Jan. 19, 1968.)

Other People

Barry Goldwater: The symbol of integrity and the soul of frankness. (Oct. 25, 1973.)

Henry Kissinger: He's never let me down and he's never let the country down. (Nov. 1, 1973.)

Wald Ford: A dedicated public servant. (June 5, 1974.)

Himself

I'm not moving to the right. I'm just dealing with problems as they come up. I'm proud to be a politician. (Oct. 30, 1973.)

You know, I'm not basically a politician. (June 7, 1974.)

Walkout Mars Democrats' Talks

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20 (UPI)—Black and reform-minded members abruptly ended a 3-day conference of the Democratic Charter Commission here on Saturday, charging the party regulars were bent on a "black-by-item" overhaul of the party.

The walkout occurred Sunday evening. Handicraft of Rockefeller introduced an amendment to an article dealing with action of delegates to national conventions. It was viewed by others as an attempt to restrict unit-rule voting procedures that were discarded six years ago and was also seen as beginning of an effort by the

regulars to make changes throughout the charter.

It was obvious at the opening of the meeting Saturday that the regulars had a 30-vote to 40-vote advantage.

Blacks and some white women had threatened a walkout if the regulars changed an "affirmative action" provision in the proposed charter, designed to open party participation to minority groups and women.

That issue was referred to the midterm convention here in December. The walkout left only 72 commission members at the session—11 short of the required quorum.

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Obituaries

Alexander Janta, Polish Poet In U.S., Duped Nazis in War

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Alexander Janta, 66, a Polish writer, poet and translator and former director of the Paderewski Foundation, died yesterday in a hospital in Southampton, N.Y.

Mr. Janta was best known as the author of "I Lied to Live," published in 1944. As a war correspondent with the French forces fighting with the French armies when the Germans broke through in 1940, he donned a French uniform to avoid the harsher treatment the Germans inflicted on the Poles. Speaking French, he was assigned as a farm laborer in Germany and eventually got back to France, where he joined the Polish underground and made his way to London.

He was sent to Washington as an assistant to the Polish military attaché, was wounded in the Netherlands in 1944 and later

lectured widely in the United States.

A second book, "Bound With Two Chains" (1945), told of his experiences as a prisoner.

In 1949 he settled in Buffalo, where for six years he was active in Polish-American community affairs.

Afanasi Eshtokin

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Afanasi F. Eshtokin, 61, a member of the Communist party Central Committee and a deputy to the Supreme Soviet (parliament), died today, Pravda reported.

Mr. Eshtokin also was first secretary of the Kemerovskiy Regional Committee of the Communist party.

Kanji Tsurusawa

OSAKA, Japan, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Kanji Tsurusawa, 86, Japan's leading musician in the Bunraku Puppet Theater, died here today.

Mr. Tsurusawa was a master of the samisen stringed musical instrument.

Laura D. Barney

PARIS, Aug. 20 (AP)—Laura Dreyfus Barney, 95, an author of books on religion, died at her home here Sunday.

Mrs. Barney, born in Cincinnati, was a cousin of U.S. Ambassador David K.E. Bruce, now serving in Peking.

Hiona Massey

BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 20 (AP)—Hiona Massey, 62, film star of the 1930s and 1940s, died at Bethesda Naval Hospital today after a three-month illness.

She appeared in a series of musicals and dramas until her career waned in the 1950s. Among her credits were "Rosalie" with Nelson Eddy, 1937; "Love Happy" with the Marx brothers, 1949; "The New Wine," 1942; and "B. J. the Duke," with Nelson Eddy, 1939.

Miss Massey, after an impoverished childhood in Hungary, sang in a Vienna opera before going to Hollywood.

William Jones

HOUSTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—William D. (Deacon) Jones, 58, who once drove the getaway cars for Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow, was shot to death today during a quarrel over a woman as he sat outside a northeast Houston home.

Jones served a six-year sentence for taking part in a 1934 murder of a Fort Worth deputy sheriff. Police said they had arrested a man in the slaying of Jones.

Priest Baptizes U.S. Child Who Was Denied Rite

MARLBORO, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—A Roman Catholic priest today baptized a child who had been denied the ceremony because of his mother's support of a proposed abortion clinic.

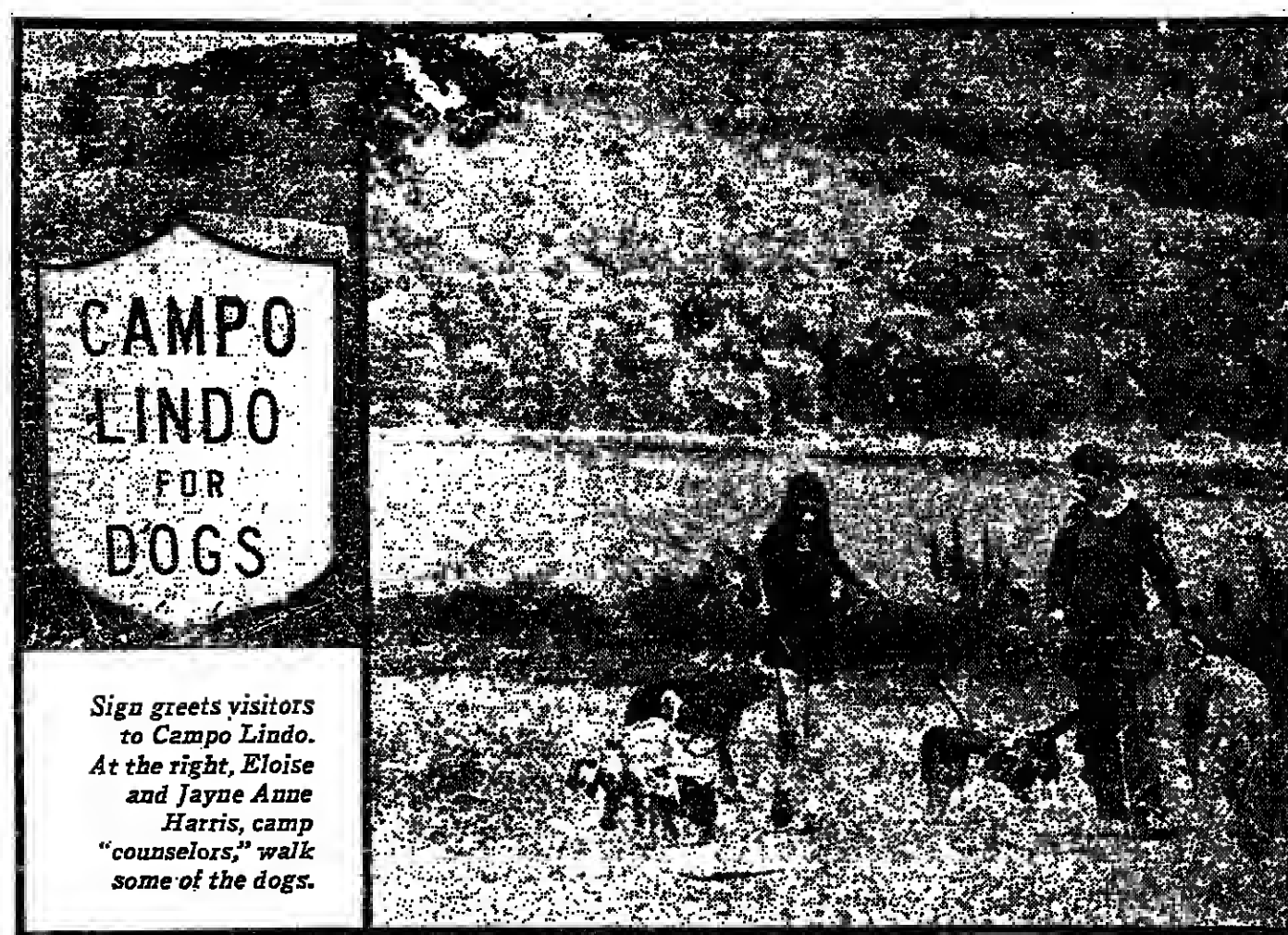
The Rev. Joseph O'Rourke of New York poured holy water on 3-month-old Nathaniel Morreale as his mother, Carol, 20, watched. The rite took place on the steps of Immaculate Conception Church here.

Bill Baird, director of the Parents Aid Society, which operates abortion clinics on Long Island and in Boston, was also present. Mrs. Morreale's support of Mr. Baird's plan to open a abortion clinic in Marlboro had two local priests to refuse to baptize Nathaniel. They said they were uncertain that the child would be raised properly within the Catholic faith.

A crowd of about 300 cheered and applauded as Father O'Rourke baptized the baby. The door of the church was locked, but his pastor, the Rev. Francis McEthan, made no attempt to stop the ceremony.

Afterward, Father O'Rourke said, "This is one of the greatest celebrations of life I've ever been to."

Australian Ban Lifted
MELBOURNE, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Australian trade unions yesterday called off their ban imposed on French shipping because of France's nuclear tests in the South Pacific.



Sign greets visitors to Campo Lindo. At the right, Eloise and Jayne Anne Harris, camp "counselors," walk some of the dogs.

Dogs Fare Well at New York Summer Camp

By Judy Klemesrud

MARGARETVILLE, N.Y., Aug. 20 (NYT)—At Campo Lindo near here, a camper named Dino is "scared of thunder," according to a note from his home in the Bronx.

Winston must be fed corn flakes with milk every morning, and a snack before bedtime—preferably a chocolate chip cookie. And Sandy has to be watched closely so she doesn't snatch food from other campers' dishes.

Although Campo Lindo may sound like every other American summer camp, it isn't. It's for dogs.

"It's a camp for dogs whose owners want to get them out of the hot city for the summer," Ron de Strulle, the 24-year-old owner, said.

He added that most of the campers' "parents" (dogs are always referred to as "campers" at Campo Lindo) send their owners as "parents" send their pets to the camp when they are going on vacation.

This canine camp in the Catskills is about 160 miles from New York City on a picturesque, 75-acre rented farm a quarter of a mile off a winding mountain road. The farm has a pond for the campers' daily swims, plus two exercise pens and a training area. Each camper has his own red dog house, called a "hunk."

There is some homesickness. An Italian greyhound was nervous and shaky for hours before he calmed down. Mr. de Strulle and his nine "counselors" try to alleviate those jitters by instructing the owners to send the dogs' food and

water dishes, their toys and instructions on what they normally eat.

How else would the counselors have learned that Rocky, a poodle, eats barbecued chicken—and only on a plate?

Mr. de Strulle, a former record producer and trader in commodities and securities, said he got the idea for a dog camp one day when he was sent out of town on business and had to find a place in Manhattan to house his two huskies.

"I went around to all the kennels and saw a lot of lice and fleas and closed-in cages and I thought, 'There must be some sort of alternative boarding,'" he said. "This is it."

The cost to send a dog to camp is \$40 a week or \$150 a month, including door-to-door pick-up and delivery. Special

training lessons are extra (\$100 a week for obedience training, \$125 a week for protection training). And for an extra \$1 a day, a dog will receive what is known as "in-house" treatment.

"That means the camper will sleep in the house at night, at the foot of a counselor's bed," Mr. de Strulle said. "Charlie, a Yorkshire terrier, is doing that now because he is shy."

So far, according to Mr. de Strulle and his counselors, no campers have escaped, been injured, become pregnant or so homesick that they had to go home early.

Campers who stay longer than a month send postcards to their parents, most of whom live in New York City or its suburbs. The cards include a camper's paw print, plus a progress report.

Law of Sea Conference Won't Reach Goals, Official Says

CARACAS, Aug. 20 (UPI)—A top UN official admitted yesterday that the third attempt to draft an international law of the sea will end next week far short of its goal but he refused to call the conference a failure.

"The conference needs at least another 12 to 15 weeks to make a package deal," UN Under Secretary-General Constantin Stavropoulos said at a news conference.

Mr. Stavropoulos said delegates to the third UN Law of the Sea Conference still disagree on how far territorial seas should extend, on the proposed 18-mile economic zone and on rules governing passage of ships through straits.

"This conference did not fail even if we don't produce a convention here," Mr. Stavropoulos said.

He maintained that failure by the 143 nations to reach a comprehensive accord in 12 weeks here would not lead countries to resort to unilateral claims over ocean space. He predicted that they will negotiate privately.

Next Session

The next session is scheduled for July 1 to Sept. 15 next year in Vienna, but many delegates here favor an earlier conference, Mr. Stavropoulos said.

The United States told the conference yesterday that there should be no discrimination against industrialized nations in issuing licenses for deep-sea mining of nickel, cobalt, copper and manganese.

The 104 developing nations

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The 104 developing nations

In Effort to Halt Red Drive

Saigon Says It Has Suffered 5,000 Casualties in a Month

SAIGON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Military officials today said government forces have suffered about 5,000 casualties in the past month of heavy fighting south of Da Nang.

About 1,000 South Vietnamese troops have been killed, 3,000 wounded and 1,000 are missing in the attempt to check a North Vietnamese and Viet Cong drive south of the country's second largest city, the sources said. Two government district towns have been lost.

The officials said that more than 2,500 Communist troops had been killed.

The Saigon command announced today that substantial numbers of airborne troops were sent north a week ago to try to regain the lost territory. Field reports said the paratroopers were meeting heavy resistance.

The government reported that an army headquarters at Mang Buk, in the Central Highlands, was apparently overrun early today after an attack that began yesterday. A spokesman said the fate of the 300-man garrison was not known.

The district town's 5,000 civilians had been evacuated several months ago, the spokesman said. A communiqué said that an assault on the headquarters and its outposts began at dawn yesterday and that by dusk the North Vietnamese soldiers had fired 800 rounds of artillery at the defenders. Radio contact was lost shortly after midnight.

Mang Buk is 30 miles west of Minh Long, one of the two district towns overrun earlier by the Communists. Stragglers from Minh Long were still filtering back to government lines today. The Saigon command said about 200 men had returned.

The Viet Cong said the government had about 500 troops at Minh Long, and "hundreds were put out of action." It said 6,000 civilians were "liberated."

Thuong Duc, another district town 25 miles southwest of Da Nang, was overrun on Aug. 7 and only about 50 of more than 500 civilians who were there have turned up, according to field reports.

The Saigon command reported

that a total of 38 government soldiers were killed, 336 wounded and 22 missing in fighting throughout the country in the 24 hours ending at dawn today. The command claimed that 406 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed.

In Cambodia, the military command reported that Khmer Rouge insurgents shelled Siem Reap, the provincial capital near Angkor Wat in northwest Cambodia, for the second time in two weeks, killing six children and wounding 20 persons.

Government planes flew 157 strikes against the attackers and hit ammunition stocks 14 miles north of Siem Reap, the command said.

Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

Gandhi Nominee

For Presidency

Elected in India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's choice for president of India, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, easily won election and today became the predominantly Hindu nation's second Muslim chief of state since independence 27 years ago.

Mr. Ahmed, 69, a former agriculture minister, defeated Tirdib Chaudhury, a Socialist backed by eight opposition parties. Mr. Chaudhury acknowledged defeat even before the votes were counted.

Legislators in the national Parliament and state assemblies voted in the indirect election Saturday. All ballots were gathered in New Delhi and counted today.

Election officials announced at the end of the day that Mr. Ahmed polled 765,567 votes to Mr. Chaudhury's 189,186 in a system in which votes from parliamentarians from some states had higher values than those from other states.

Mr. Ahmed's victory was never in doubt from the moment Mr. Gandhi's Congress party picked him last month as its candidate for the largely ceremonial office.

The Congress party controls both houses of the national Parliament and 17 of the 20 state assemblies.

Smith Visits Vorster

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, who is on vacation here, had talks yesterday with South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

Oslo May Widen Its Fishing Zone

OSLO, Aug. 20 (AP)—A new "cod war" in the North Atlantic is possible this year, observers here believe, as pressure for a unilateral extension of Norway's fishing limits is being stepped up.

This weekend, the Minister of Fisheries, Eivind Solle, and the chairman of the Norwegian Fishermen's Association, Johan Toft, urged "national action" to protect fishing stocks in the Arctic waters off Norway.

The statements were made following the apparent failure of the International Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas to reach any agreement on the rights of coastal states.

Last week's breakdown of an agreement among the Soviet Union, Britain and Norway on North Atlantic cod fishing has further strengthened the position of those here who want an extension of the fishing limit, to either 50 or 200 nautical miles.

Soccer Brawlers Punished in U.K.

BRISTOL, England, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Persons arrested last night during Britain's worst soccer brawl were given stiff penalties today.

An 18-year-old was fined \$100 (\$220) for joining in an obscene chant, two other teen-agers were sent to a detention center for three months and several youths under 16 were fined the maximum of \$50. Others among the 135 football fans who were arrested were ordered to report to police on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. That will stop them from attending matches.

A middle-aged couple was beaten last night, a truck was burned over, houses were damaged and bottles, stones and iron bars were thrown through shop and bar windows after the visiting Cardiff City team lost, 2-1, to Bristol City.

Youths Fleeing China Survive Shark Attack

HONG KONG, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Two youths who were badly maimed by a pack of sharks in a swim from China to Hong Kong are recovering in a hospital here.

A government spokesman said the youths, who were trying to immigrate illegally, were in a satisfactory condition. They were in a group of seven reportedly attacked by sharks last week just 100 yards from shore after a five-mile swim across a bay to Hong Kong's New Territories on the Chinese mainland.

Party Is Formed By Theodorakis

ATHENS, Aug. 20 (AP)—Mikis Theodorakis, Greek composer, announced today the formation of a party called New Greek Left.

Mr. Theodorakis was once a member of the illegal Communist party, but reportedly quit after he charged that it had failed to appeal to youth. He was one of the first exiles to return to Greece after the military regime resigned on July 23.

The New Greek Left praised Premier Constantine Karamanlis for "such unforeseen actions" as releasing political detainees, permitting exiles to return home and pulling Greece out of NATO. It called for the return of Archbishop Makarios as president of Cyprus.

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(Continued on Page 10.)

International

		1974			
		Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam		95.5	96.7	118.0	97.7
Brussels		133.85	132.7	214.34	122.53
Frankfurt		111.02	110.0	177.34	109.9
London 20		211.9	212.5	329.9	203.9
London 500		56.45	56.79	59.33	54.70
Nielsen		111.58	112.13	154.26	93.40
Paris		70.3	69.8	110.8	76.7
Sydney		286.12	297.74	388.14	286.12
Tokyo (a)		287.75	289.25	395.47	289.22
Tokyo (b)		42.41	42.5	54.5	42.41
Zurich		263.4	265.6	341.5	252.7
(a) New, (b) Old. N.A. Not available					

ITALY: 19 Via Vittor Pisani, MILAN.
HOLLAND: Weena 112. ROTTERDAM 3092.
SWITZERLAND: 67 Rue du Rhône. GENEVA.
WEST GERMANY: Mariatheresiastrasse 6. MUNICH 89.

4

150

Beard D.	1.97	Chen-Gelley	1.46
Beck Rec.	1.20	Cr. Salts	2.42
Biller	6.832	Fischer	7.0
Chen	0.57	Hofmann V	8.5
H. Mullind	0.76	Neire	2.9
Freestred	22.25	Sander	2.24
EG	0.7619	St. S. Salts	1
KN	1.33	Sulzer	2.9
NovoGr	2.95	U.S. Surp.	2.7

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Value (millions)...	396.25	264.71
Costs (millions)...	3.65	5.73
Share	0.95	0.63

Value (millions)...	1,202.25	580.25
Costs (millions)...	27.55	18.3
Share	3.52	3.00

ians Say in Ready Give Aid

r Meeting Held
ordinarily Useful

Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Diplomatic sources said that West Germany to help Italy out of its economic difficulties bilateral credit.

sources were commenting two-hour consultations for today between West Finance Minister Hans Ehard and Italian Treasury Minister Carlo Azeglio Napolitano.

Meeting, attended by the central bank governor and Bundesbank vice-Oskar Emminger, was for a meeting of countries' heads of gov- Aug. 30-31 in northern

communiqué described talks as "extraordinarily" and "very positive."

ing to Italian diplomats here, the Bonn govern- aid support Italy's plan- aid help but would pre- sideral effort by the Economic Community. urses termed the change



HAPPY ENDING—Italian Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo, right, is all smiles after a two-hour meeting with West German Finance Minister Hans Ehard in Bonn.

In Bonn's attitude "very positive" and attributed it to the Italian government's efforts at stabilization, which Bonn had praised. Immediately following the talks, a spokesman for the Bonn Finance Ministry denied that bilateral agreements about financial aid had been discussed.

The Italian sources said their impression from today's talks

was that the multilateral efforts by the EEC should be aimed at offsetting the Italian balance-of-payments deficit caused by higher oil prices.

The sources said the question was left open whether the aid should take the form of a government credit or some form of financial arrangement between the two central banks.

Prices Regain In London, but Sterling Falls

Speculative Buying
Said to Buoy Stocks

LONDON, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Share prices recovered strongly today from a 16-year low set yesterday on the London Stock Exchange, but sterling fell again.

Stock prices regained some much-needed buoyancy to erase all of its big losses yesterday, when the Financial Times index of 30 shares fell below 200 for the first time since 1958.

The index gained 12 1/2 today to close at 211.9. Dealers said the upturn was mainly due to speculative buying at low prices rather than any return of confidence.

Sterling, which has fallen steadily for a week in foreign exchange markets, slipped further today to \$23.197 from yesterday's \$23.214.

On the stock exchange, fears persisted, despite the fact that a large U.S. insurance company is in trouble and might suddenly start selling its holdings.

The chairman of the stock exchange, George Loveday, blamed the sharp drop in share prices in recent months on rumors and said he was very concerned by the decline. "Unless we really think we are witnessing the demise of the capitalist system, then there are a lot of very cheap shares in the market today," he said.



Pierre-Donatien Cot

Ernest Price

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Air France's managing director Pierre-Donatien Cot, 63, is leaving the state-run airline to join the private electrical engineering concern Cie. Générale d'Electricité (CGE). He had been with Air France since 1967. Gilbert Dreyfus, head of the Paris airport authority, is tipped as the most likely successor when Mr. Cot leaves his post this fall.

Flexcon Co. Inc. of Spencer, Mass., has named Ernest Price, managing director of Flexcon's subsidiary in Amsterdam.

Henry Sykes Corp. has elected Hugh Ralston executive director of international operations. He will also become chairman of the

board of Sykes's international companies and subsidiaries. Mr. Ralston was a former marketing executive with Ford Motor Co. International.

Gian Messey will be managing director of the Skaarp Shipping Corp. London office.

Donald Volmer has been appointed senior vice-president-Europe by the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle. Hugh Wilson, vice-president and manager of the bank's London branch, is to become head of international credit at the bank's head office in Seattle. Mr. Volmer, based in London, was formerly president of Banque Ameribas.

Bargain Hunting Lifts Prices on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP).—Political and economic developments were greeted warmly by Wall Street today, as prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied from a four-year low hit yesterday.

But analysts suggested that bargain hunting appeared to be the "biggest motivation" for the investment community following the previous eight consecutive declines.

For the most part, traders were snapping up many of the blue chip and glamour shares that had been beaten down hard the last two weeks.

While most analysts agreed that the market got its support primarily from technical factors, they also believed sentiment may have been enhanced by President Ford's nomination of Nelson Rockefeller as his Vice-President. Investors also seemed heartened by Mr. Ford's reiteration that he would not impose wage and price controls in the fight against inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 5.01 to 725.25. It was ahead more than ten points after the first half hour, pulled back to a loss of more than a point, rebounded to a six-point gain and then was hesitant again toward the close.

Volume totaled 13.83 million shares compared with 11.67 million yesterday.

Footnote Minerals, one of the most popular issues, jumped 5 1/8 to 18 7/8 after a delayed opening. Newmont Mining, off 1 1/2 to 23 1/2, said it is tendering for all the outstanding common and preferred stock of Footnote Minerals at \$18.50 and \$28.50 per share, respectively.

Moving against the Big Board trend, the American Stock Exchange index slipped 0.39 to 74.39. On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index rose 0.28 to 63.87.

Bonds closed lower in quiet trading. Dealers said speculation over the possibility that the Treasury may come to the market this week with additional financing and the pressure on bill yields at yesterday's regular weekly auction provided the downside impetus.

After the close, the Treasury announced that it will auction \$3 billion in 10-month bills next week.

Government coupons moved lower under the lead of the long-dated maturities, dropping by as much as 1/2 point.

In Chicago, heavy selling in the last hour of trading turned most farm commodity futures sharply lower with limit declines registered in soybeans, soybean oil and meal, corn and oats futures.

Wheat futures, which had maintained a gain of 13 cents through noon, also fell sharply with a loss of nearly 10 cents.

Profit-taking was the principal reason for the selloff, but it was sparked by some private trade

reports indicating Midwest crops have responded favorably to rains in recent days.

In New York, copper closed with modest gains, while silver dropped between 12 and 13 cents. Coffee was up two cents, while sugar futures rose sharply, but cocoa was barely steady.

U.S. Target On Oil Seen Unworkable

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP).—In spite of efforts to become self-sufficient in energy during the next decade, the United States will still be importing one-quarter of the oil it consumes in 1985, John Sawhill, head of the Federal Energy Administration, said yesterday.

"I don't think the United States will ever become self-sufficient in energy. The question is how rapidly we can become reasonably self-sufficient," he said at the opening session of public hearings here on Project Independence.

America will be able to reduce imports to "25 per cent of our oil needs by 1985 and energy imports to 10 to 13 per cent of total energy," he said. "There will be no big drops in price, but no more big rises either in the short term, at least."

As head of the FEA, Mr. Sawhill is responsible for developing the nation's energy policies including Project Independence, a program for massive development of domestic energy resources originally aimed at energy self-sufficiency.

"The initial concept of Project Independence was an over-reaction to a crisis situation... but many experts seem to feel that its original target needs to be redefined," said John Liehtblau, head of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

"Without Project Independence, the United States would become more dependent on (other) nations. With it, the United States will still need substantial imports for at least the next ten years," Emilio Collado, vice-president of Exxon Corp., testified.

"Our reliance on foreign imports can be decreased from the present level of 18 per cent of total energy to perhaps 15 to 18 per cent by 1980. This level of energy independence is attainable only at prices substantially higher than what we have been accustomed to attach to energy supplies," said Atlantic Richfield's president T.P. Bradshaw.

"It would not only be technically extremely difficult to achieve full import independence by 1980 or 1985, but the economic and environmental costs would be gigantic," Mr. Liehtblau said.

Algeria to Also Seek More for Its Gas

lyde H. Fainsworth

Aug. 20 (NYT).—An- and of increases in the energy may have been by an agreement, the Union has just signed n, which nearly doubles e Moscow will pay for natural gas.

sources say, after the announcement from that they are expecting era (which is the world's natural gas exporter and for supplier of France), tek to raise its prices as

formed people in the ay said the higher prices would be paying might, passed on to European s who buy the Soviet in natural gas.

porters and exporters o of the vastness of their and difficulties of trans- natural gas from one the other, the Russians m Iran frees Soviet m for sale to such coun- West Germany, Austria

France is to receive its viet natural gas—some 3 cubic meters annually, let yet to be determined. Russians pay the Iran- doubtless influence what sales ask from the hery experts said.

viet Union, which buys billion cubic meters of natural gas annually, has pay 85 per cent more fuel, following a series it negotiations over the months in Moscow and anians originally asked

for a 100 per cent increase, noting that earlier contracts with the Russians had not taken into account the fourfold increase in oil prices last year.

Competitive With Oil

To a certain extent natural gas can be substituted for oil. For instance, both can be used as industrial fuels. And natural gas has the advantage of being less polluting. The Iranians argued that the two fuels were competitive and that therefore they had to follow similar pricing pat-

terns. The Iranians have been leading the struggle among oil-exporting nations to resist any downward pressure on oil prices, despite the present surplus conditions in the oil market. Wide conversion to cheaper natural gas could over time increase oil price pressure.

At a London meeting, called to study market conditions, oil-exporting nations decided last week to coordinate action to freeze present oil prices until the end of the year.

The Moscow-Tehran negotiations became so heated that at one point Moscow threatened to stop purchasing Iranian gas. But the threat had little effect. The Iranians simply intensified studies to seek alternative outlets. One possibility was to sell liquefied natural gas directly to Western Europe.

Algeria Responds

The episode showed, Paris commentators pointed out, that a major power—despite all the forms of pressure that it can call upon—is still frequently unable to get its own way with a smaller neighbor.

Iran's victory over the Russians has already started a movement in Algeria, which has agreements with customers in the United States and Western Europe that by 1980 will mean total exports of 80 million cubic meters a year.

Noureddine Alt Louissine, vice-chairman of Sonatrach, the Algerian state petroleum company, declared:

"Our customers are realistic people. With the price of oil already considerably higher, they fully realize that the price of natural gas cannot remain at its present price indefinitely. When economic conditions have profoundly changed, it is normal that contract signatories meet to discuss the problems and try to reestablish equilibrium."

Vast reserves of natural gas are believed to exist in Algeria, and U.S. companies have shown an interest in developing these in a joint venture with the Soviet Union.

The Russians have been demanding a high price, however—some \$6 billion that the United States would have to put up, to

open just one field, at Urengoi in Western Siberia. The money would be used to finance the equipment and manpower needed to carry the gas to Murmansk, where it would be liquefied and taken by specially built ships to the eastern United States.

In the United States there has been some resistance to committing such huge amounts of money. It is argued that this would represent a form of economic aid to Moscow.

But the Russians insist, as Dzhemal Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, put it recently, "the parties need the gas, they have to invest the necessary money."

Bank of England Seeks Data

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England said today that it plans to ask banks for "further information" in pursuit of a closer supervision of banking activities.

The bank said the information requested will cover such items as: the maturity pattern of sterling deposits and claims, on lines similar to those already used for the periodic data on Eurocurrency deposits and claims, on lines with associated companies, provisions and standby facilities.

The bank said its "requirements will not be uniform for all groups of banks but will be tailored to suit particular cases."

A spokesman said the bank is approaching about 100 banks and deposit-taking companies excluding the major clearing banks.

Elderly, Children Poorest In U.S., Private Study Finds

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP).—The nation's effort to reduce poverty is another victim of the slower economic growth and high prices that have prevailed so far in the 1970s.

Completing a study on disadvantaged Americans, the Conference Board—a private, non-profit research group—stated that while the number of poor has fallen to 23 million from 40 million in 1960, recent progress has slowed perceptibly.

"While the record is not unimpressive," said Fabian Lindner,

director of consumer economics for the board, "the fact is that most of the gain was accomplished in the early and mid-1960s."

What makes the situation even more difficult to resolve today is the changing nature of poverty. While the percentage of elderly at the poverty level has declined, a greater proportion of children are included in the category—they now comprise more than 60 per cent of the nation's poor.

The Conference Board listed as poor those persons living alone with incomes of less than \$3,300 or six-member families with incomes of \$6,600.

The study found that poverty is most widespread among the aged—despite a decrease—and among blacks, people with modest schooling, and households headed by women. Nearly one-third of the country's black population is poor with the figure jumping to 40 per cent for blacks over 65, and to 44 per cent for black women over 65.

The proportion of elderly poor people has declined "dramatically" in recent years. The percentage of poor among people over 65 dropped from 39 per cent in 1966 to about 16 per cent last year.

Glennmed Contract With Dow Stands

The planned merger of General Crude Co. into a subsidiary of Dow Chemical still stands despite a higher offer for General Crude by International Paper Co., according to the president of the firm serving as trustee for the Pew Memorial Trust, which owns 63 per cent of General Crude's common. Alan Bell, president of Glennmed Trust, says: "We have a contract with Dow and that's the way it stands." He adds that "we expect to honor" the contract already entered into with Dow.

Thyssen-Bornemisza Gets Indian Head

Indian Head Inc. says Thyssen-Bornemisza, of the Netherlands, has received and accepted about 3.69 million Indian Head common shares as a result of its tender offer which expired Monday, giving it 52 per cent ownership of the U.S. textile firm. The Dutch industrial group initially acquired 34 per cent of Indian Head in 1973 and has laid out about \$100 million in this latest offer.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ford Motor Sees More Price Rises

Ford Motor Co. president Lee Iacocca says the \$500 price hike figure being discussed for 1975 models is "not the end" of price increases on new cars. Ford so far has announced tentative plans for an 8 per cent hike, which would average about \$420. But Mr. Iacocca says that Ford is now thinking of an increase more along the lines of General Motors Corp.'s \$490, or 9.5 per cent, increase as a starter. Iacocca says he is "stunned" to find the company's pre-tax profit is down to less than \$100 on its U.S. cars, while costs rising at over \$50 per month per car. He cites continued rapid inflation as further evidence of the company's need for a "big price increase" on 1975 models.

Sony Forecasts Flat Earnings

Net consolidated profits of Sony Corp. for the current fiscal year ending Oct. 30 are likely to be around the same level as the 25.4 billion yen (\$84.6 million) in the previous year, managing director Noboru Yoshii says, while sales will probably show an increase of 20 per cent over the 314.1 billion yen last year. A precise forecast of net profits is difficult, he adds, because of unpredictable developments in material costs. But he believes they will be little changed from the last fiscal year. He

denies reports that Sony is curbing production, and notes that inventories are increasing only in proportion to a rise in output. Color television sales in July were "very good," he says, although sales of the domestic industry as a whole are in poor shape.

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Investment Rules For Foreigners, French, Relaxed

PARIS, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ).—The French banking and business community has welcomed a government move aimed at simplifying rules governing certain French investments abroad, as well as foreign investments in France.

The new rules, published over the weekend, essentially involve removal of mandatory prior authorization by French authorities for relatively small investments.

"These simplified procedures will speed up the administrative work and therefore facilitate investment programs by relieving companies of a cumbersome task," the banking association said.

Henceforth, French residents and companies wishing to invest less than one million francs (\$207,000) abroad will not need prior approval by the government.

In a similar move, prior approval is not any longer necessary for foreign investments in France, up to a limit of two million francs provided that the operation is destined to develop French companies that are already controlled by non-resident interests. In such cases, notification to the competent French bank is sufficient.

Such operations, however, have to be carried out in foreign currencies, and must not entail an increase of the non-resident interest in the French company.

When the deal involves the purchase of small French companies by non-residents, the limit has been set at one million francs.

Company Reports

Beneficial Corp.

	1974	1973
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	19.2	20.46
Per Share	0.88	0.96
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	40.37	41.2
Per Share	1.86	1.94

Deere

	1974	1973
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	682.7	536.9
Profits (millions)	46.58	50.75
Per Share	1.58	1.73

Nine Months

	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,727.8	1,448.1
Profits (millions)	113.7	122.83
Per Share	3.51	4.20

Hewlett-Packard

	1974	1973
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	233.6	184.1
Profits (millions)	22.93	10.69
Per Share	0.84	0.39
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	630.2	454.7
Profits (millions)	57.89	33.8
Per Share	2.14	1.26

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 8)

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100

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Aug. 20, 1974

High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3200 Apple	5.10	5.00	—
10700 Asinlin	5.10	5.00	—
10200 Aklmads	5.10	5.00	—
10200 Aklmads	5.10	5.00	—
10200 Aklmads	5.10	5.00	—
10200 Aklmads	5.10	5.00	—
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Answer: He looked for intelligence - SPED

"GIRLS CAN PLAY BASEBALL AND CLIMB TREES AND..."

MR. NICHOLAS

By David Ell. G. P. Putnam's. 247 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN Henry Haddock becomes president of a large company that makes electronic civilian surveillance devices, he suffers from an inverted form of occupational psychosis. He feels that he is being watched. Mr. Nicholas, the retired founder of the company, had installed a monitoring device in the conference room so that he could continue to keep in touch with things, and now Haddock feels that his office too is monitored, as well as the apartment that the company provides for him.

His first reaction to being watched is paranoid. He is so self-conscious, so overshadowed by the image of Mr. Nicholas, that he loses his former confidence and all but abdicates his position, turning over most of the important decisions to George Imry, the executive vice-president. For Haddock, surveillance is the equivalent of castration. His guilt feelings render him impotent.

Then the chairman of the board, a practical psychologist if ever there was one, tells Haddock that if Mr. Nicholas is actually watching him it is only in order to urge him on. Daddy is right here, rooting for you. His Oedipal conflict resolved, Haddock becomes a demon of efficiency and decision. As you can see, we are in the tolls of a parable.

Getting carried away with his job—the worst threat of modern technology, Baudouin evolves a philosophy of surveillance. “We’re phoning the light of communications into dark places,” he says. “We’re translating the unknown into the known.” The human soul is being projected onto a monitoring screen. The introjected image of the parent—which has lost its power anyway—gives way to the sense of being watched, always, everywhere. People are beginning to live in a pornography of familiarity.

Haddock is not troubled by ethical considerations because, in his opinion, the mass of people have lost their privacy anyway in the crush of modern living. Their secret is out and, it might as well be systematized. Those few rich or privileged persons who still manage to retain a degree of privacy are regarded as hoarders. For the rest, life is a matter of survival, which is based on fear, which in turn is disarmed by surveillance. If my neighbor knows all I fear him not.

If no one has any secrets, there is nothing to worry about, no hidden threat. Life becomes scientifically predictable. Surveillance is our new god, the gauge of our conscience. It is also a form of touch, visual touch—a type of contact that runs a minimal risk of provoking the unpredictable. A brotherhood of mutual inspection will render obsolete such archaic social im-

pulses as love, altruism or patriotism. Loneliness will be abolished. Everyone will be a star on the screen, playing to a capacity audience.

Haddock has a monitoring system installed in Lurvy's office and with the secret information he collects—"observation is power"—he learns to intimidate the vice-president. But then he becomes so fascinated by watching Lurvy that he cannot tear himself away. Compulsive watching, Mr. H suggests, can become a perversion of a perversion: The displacement of one's own existential awareness onto someone else becomes a trick of escapism. This may also be a sardonic allusion to the writers' voyeuristic role.

"Mr. Nicholas" is about as topical as a novel can be. We need only look at today's headlined, or remember a recently proposed, plan to feed everyone "dozier" into a computer bank—the ultimate triumph of bureaucracy. But its extreme pertinency is both the book's strength and its weakness. Mr. Kly's characters are the automatons of his ideas. Only Haskok approaches three-dimensional reality, the most convincing when he is kept from the other characters. As the bearer of the book's main burden, he is exhausted by his symbolism. Because he cannot do anything that is rated X—unfit for family viewing—he has no significant human exchanges.

In fact, he regards such exchanges as irksome, as working overtime in the spectrum of surveillance. Mr. Ely has painted his character into a corner where no one can reach him. We have to be satisfied with metaphor when we hunger for action, for the pathos of human passion and confusion. Reading a book composed almost exclusively of ideas is like reading a menu instead of eating a dinner.

In novels that center on one character, the prose tends to have but one flavor. Nor is a man talking to himself at his best. We need somebody else to irritate or exalt us into eloquence. The author may have intended to illustrate this very lesson in "Mr. Haddock," but if this is so he has proceeded by way of the imitative fallacy. In denouncing Henry Haddock, Mr. Ely has robbed him of the quality that would have moved us to respond to him.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

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ADVERTISEMENT
August 29, 1974

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By Alan Truscott

South's skill on the diagrammed deal helped bring his team near to evening the Spingold knockout team title during the recent Summer Nationals played in New York.

South might well have chosen to pass his partner's opening bid of one spade. However, he scraped up a response of one no-trump, no doubt hoping for a chance to play in some other suit.

North's jump rebid of three clubs was game forcing, so South had little choice but to rebid three no-trump. He did not fancy his prospects when the heart queen was led and the dummy ap-

—continued—

East overlook the heart queen with the king and he was allowed to win. The return of the ten was also ducked and, as South held the eight, West could not afford to continue the suit. East shifted to a low club, and South's ten was covered with the jack and taken by the ace.

Recognizing that his only real hope was to tell a diamond story, South led the diamond ace from the dummy and collected the king. When he continued with another diamond to the jack, West had to duck to cut South's communications in that suit.

To the audience watching on VuGraph, South still seemed a long way from nine tricks. His next move was to take a spade finesse, losing the jack to the king. West refused a sacrifice and

the declarer took his two winners in the suit.

It was now clear that West had begun, with ten red cards and East with 10 black cards. So South cashed the club ace and

led the remaining diamond from the dummy. West took the queen, but as he had only red cards to lead, South scored two more diamond tricks and the heart ace for a total of nine and 12 international match points.

In the replay, West opened with three hearts, a fair gamble for someone desperately needing to pick up points. South then landed in five diamonds, which could not quite be made.

NORTH
 ♠ AQJ54
 ♥ 7
 ♦ AS6
 ♣ AK73

WEST (D) EAST
 ♠ 32 ♠ K10856
 ♥ QJ543 ♥ 10
 ♦ QJ543 ♦ 10

♠ Q8642 ♥ QAK
 ♦ Q732 ♣ K
 ♠ J ♣ Q8542

SOUTH

♠ 7
 ♥ A553
 ♦ J10954
 ♣ 1095

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	1 NT
Pass	2 ♠	Pass	3 NT

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Modeling for Modigliani

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